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Adm. McCain Tells Army Association

Added Responsibilities Slated For PACOM In 1972

With the advent of 1972, the U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM) will take on added responsibilities for the U. S. military forces and elements in the Indian Ocean, Southern Asia and the Arctic area under the worldwide unified command reorganization.

More than one third of the world's population live in this area that makes up the U. S. Pacific Command, Admiral John S. McCain Jr., USN, Commander-in-Chief, PACOM, pointed out Oct. 12 at the annual meeting of the Association of the U.S. Army in Washington, D.C.

Also, it is the job of the U.S. Pacific Command to help combat what is called the Soviet's "Strategic Island Concept," designed to spread the influence of Russia throughout the world.

Highlights of the speech:

This Soviet strategy takes many different forms: actual or implied use of military force, economic or military aid, extension of commercial air service, or far-ranging deployment of Russian merchant and fishing fleets. **It also takes the form of humanitarian aid, diplomatic and trade activities, or scientific and space efforts or a combination of all.**

BACK IN WASHINGTON. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird is greeted by Brigadier General Carlton Lee, right, Commander, 1st Composite Wing, Andrews AFB, Md., upon the Secretary's arrival from a visit with officials at the NATO Military Committee at Brussels, Belgium. Behind Mr. Laird is Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, USN, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, who accompanied him along with other important U.S. defense officials.
(DoD Photo by PHC Thomas J. Mackesy, USN)

Of paramount importance to PACOM is the Soviet Far Eastern military strength, with an army of a quarter of a million troops; an air force comprised of more than a thousand jet aircraft; and a rocket force of hundreds of nuclear-tipped missiles. The Russian naval forces in the Pacific presently comprise more than 50 ships and 100 submarines—many of them missile-equipped —together with hundreds of other craft.

Russia Today

Russia, today, has accomplished what she has been trying to do since the days of the Czars. She has become a world power, not only on land but also on the sea. Examples of this Soviet presence on the world's oceans are the recent visit of a Soviet Naval Task Group to the Hawaiian Sea Frontier and the almost continuous use of the anchorage off Socotra by the Soviet Indian Ocean force.

Another means of extending Soviet influence has been the increased use of military and economic aid. Formerly limited to Communist nations, it has been extended in recent years to 38 Third World [emerging] nations. Soviet military assistance since 1955 has amounted to about $6.5 billion, while

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PACOM RESPONSIBILITIES

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economic aid has tallied about $7 billion, with the lion's share of more than $5 billion in military and economic aid going to North Korea and North Vietnam.

Soviet influence in the air has been enhanced with the increase of its air routes by 40 per cent in the last five years, with touchdowns in 59 countries. Its military aircraft are now stationed in the United Arab Republic. It is also making a bid for a share of the world aircraft market with its new supersonic transport.

800 Ports

On the seas, its 1,300 merchant ships make it the sixth largest merchant fleet in the world, carrying cargoes between an estimated 800 ports of 85 countries annually. One of the world's largest fishing fleets also aids in extending Soviet influence. The recent establishment of a joint Soviet-Spanish company to service the Russian fishing fleet off the Canary Islands will extend its influence in this area.

During the past five years, more than 50,000 economic and military advisors and technicians have been dispatched by the Soviets to Third World nations.

With increased diplomatic ties in recent years, Moscow is represented in all but a few nations of the world. Ten years ago, there were fewer than 100 Soviet diplomats in South America accredited to these nations. **This figure has now been increased to 349 embassy officials in all Latin countries, except Paraguay.**

Another area that has seen the expansion of Soviet influence is the recent establishment of a global network of Optical Geodetic Satellite tracking stations in Antarctica, Egypt, Cuba, Kerguelen Islands, Mongolia, Somalia, Mali, Chad and Peru.

Communist China, however, is still the major potential threat in the Western Pacific and the SEATO area. With approximately 2.5 million officers and men, the Communist Chinese Army is the largest standing army in Asia. Communist China's air force, numbering about 4,000 combat aircraft, includes MIG-21s and other sophisticated weapon systems. Its growing navy includes the world's third-largest fleet of 40 attack submarines and a growing missile-patrol boat force. Another half-million men make up an impressive para-military force.

Clashed with Soviets

Extending territorial claims to parts of India, together with the occupation of Tibet, Chinese troops have also clashed with Soviet troops on the Kazakhstan-Sinkiang frontier.

Although presently defensively oriented, the growing nuclear potential of China, coupled with the successful orbiting of its first satellite, moves China closer to the day when it will be able to launch its first Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM). In fact, it could have an operational ICBM capability in the mid-1970s. It is possible that China might have the capability of a limited deployment of its Medium-Range Ballistic Missiles this year.

To date, however, China has sought to dominate its neighbors through political pressure, subversion and so-called wars of national liberation.

It was to counter this threat that the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was formed and continues to play a vital role.

North Korea still poses a threat in Asia. There is still infiltration to the south [in the Republic of South Korea], aggressive actions taken against U. S. reconnaissance vehicles, and bellicose statements by North Korean leaders reflect a continuing truculence.

North Korea has made no secret of its desire to unite the two Koreas [it and the Republic of South Korea] under its own rule and has used every means to achieve this goal. Hundreds of North Korean-initiated incidents have taken place in South Korea. During 1968, there were 220 major provocations in the Demilitarized Zone. Despite these incidents it is not likely that there will be a war in the area in the near future.

The North Korean Army, although smaller than South Korea's, maintains a large and well-trained guerrilla-type commando force. Although the North Korean navy is also smaller, it is made up, in large part, of patrol and coastal craft which are used to land guerrillas in South Korea.

Outnumbering the South Korean air force about 3 to 1, the North Korean Air Force operates from about double the number of airfields. The U. S., however, can provide sufficient air power to more than offset this numerical imbalance.

South Korea's improved relations with Japan have been mutually beneficial to both nations. Japan, now third economically, is increasingly turning its attention to assisting the free nations of Asia. Sharing a common goal in this endeavor, Japan and the U.S. have cemented relations with the November, 1969, agreement between the two nations on the reversion of Okinawa to Japan by the end of 1972 and the indefinite continuation of the mutual security agreement between the two powers.

A Communist Chinese attack on Taiwan, in view of the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954 between the Republic of China and the United States, is unlikely but is always a possibility since the "Liberation" of Taiwan continues to be a cardinal Red Chinese objective.

This has tied up large Red Chinese military forces on the mainland opposite Taiwan. Included is an army of more than 150,000 men, an air force of about 1,000 fighters and bombers, and a significant naval force, including destroyers, submarines and a large coastal patrol force.

A valuable member of SEATO, the Republic of the Philippines continues to provide important support to the Free World stand in Vietnam, SEATO, and towards its own security.

Has Made Progress

In Indonesia, President Suharto's Government has made progress in reviving the nation from the depths to which it had sunk under the late President Sukarno. The Peking-oriented Communist party has been effectively controlled. Economic recovery is underway with a marked increase in foreign investment in the development of that nation's vast oil and other resources. While remaining unaligned, Indonesia has still expressed a desire to work with the free nations of the area for mutual

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Results Indicated In Urine Tests

DoD Notes Drop In Heroin Detection Rate In Vietnam

The Department of Defense has revealed new and positive aspects of its program to control drug abuse:

—Results from urine analysis testing in Vietnam clearly indicate a drop in the detection rate of **confirmed positive** heroin users to 3.7 per cent, down from the high of 5.6 per cent. (Confirmed positive is the technical term that describes those who fail both the initial screening test and the second and more exact identification test.)

—Navy's program of holding **confirmed positive** individuals for a mandatory 14 days, instead of the usual 4-7 day period in which the individual "dries out," has proved so successful that the Department of Defense plans to make this two week hold-period in Vietnam mandatory for all Services.

—DoD has requested the Congress for authority to extend the length of service of drug users on a voluntary or involuntary basis in order to make Veterans Administration rehabilitation treatment available.

—DoD is striving for the ultimate goal of administering drug detection testing to all personnel on a worldwide basis and with a 3 to 4 months unannounced frequency to prevent drug addiction or drug dependency in the early stages.

These were the highlights of an Oct. 15 press conference given by Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment) Richard S. Wilbur and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Drug and Alcohol Abuse) Brigadier General John K. Singlaub, USA.

Urinalysis Testing

Elaborating on urinalysis testing in Vietnam, Dr. Wilbur said some 108,000 military personnel have participated in the program as of Oct. 6. Of the 4,000 failures (the 3.7 per cent confirmed positives), only 400 to 800 men or 10 to 20 per cent have been identified as "mainline" heroin addicts.

Even with this favorable run of statistics, Secretary Wilbur noted that some people are expressing concern about the drug problem in Vietnam simply because the statistics are going down. He called this "strange thinking," pointing out that the world has recently hailed the statistical reports about the declining incidence rates of smallpox and the plague as virtual eradication of these diseases.

Both Dr. Wilbur and Gen. Singlaub posed cautionary notes about recent gains in drug detection. For one thing, urine analysis tests cannot identify hashish users, and "hash" represents a major problem in the U.S. European Command. For another, follow-up statistics of men who left the armed forces with a drug problem, are unavailable and hard to come by. Dr. Wilbur said, "You just can't write to a man who left the Service as a 'junkie' and ask, 'How are you doing now?' " For a man receiving such a survey letter, the psychological damage alone would negate the value of the statistics, Gen. Singlaub added.

Unannounced Testing

The general said the ultimate Department of Defense goal to control drug abuse is to institute unannounced testing of all armed force members with tests coming as often as every three to four months. The purpose would be to identify drug users in uniform long before they become drug dependent or drug addicted.

The coming extension of the detoxification period to 14 days in-country will

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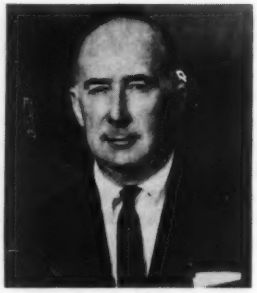
OATH-TAKING CEREMONY. Mr. John A. Busterud, right, new Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Environmental Quality), takes the oath of office Oct. 14 from Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment) Richard S. Wilbur as Mrs. Busterud holds a Bible for the ceremony. Mr. Busterud succeeds Army Colonel (Dr.) M. G. Patton, who had been serving as Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Environmental Quality since June, 1970. A graduate of the University of Oregon, Mr. Busterud also holds a law degree from Yale Law School and is a member of the U.S. Army Reserve. (DoD Photo)

— U.S. Executive Guidance Series —



This is the first in a series of articles to appear in Commanders Digest written by top officials within the United States Government. These articles will span a variety of important subjects which have a continuing bearing on our Nation and its youth—from the Executive branch of Government point of view.

JUSTICE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

by JOHN N. MITCHELL
Attorney General of the United States

Young people have played a primary role in focusing the attention of the Nation on the quality of our environment and the importance of insuring that clean air and water are available for future generations.

During the past 2½ years, the Department of Justice has recognized the urgency of their concern and has given top priority to the enforcement of Federal laws relating to environmental protection.

72-Year-Old Law

Our original approach was to give new emphasis to a 72-year-old law—the 1899 Refuse Act—and to use it as one of our most effective weapons against polluters. Under the Refuse Act, all industries which discharge any waste into navigable waters or their tributaries must apply for a permit to do so from the [U.S. Army] Corps of Engineers, stating that the waste does not pollute the water. If a company discharges without a permit, it is in violation of the law and may be fined as much as $2,500 a day upon conviction.

"Young people have played a primary role in focusing the attention of the Nation on the quality of our environment. . ."

Criminal actions and civil penalty actions are brought against sporadic or accidental polluters, as in the case of oil-spills from ships or from shore installations. We found, however, that the penalties carried by these statutes are ineffective against major industries with continuous discharges.

Second Approach

Therefore, in March, 1970, we adopted a second approach to stop pollution by asking the courts to issue civil injunctions. The relief requested in an injunction suit is that the company be ordered to stop discharging its wastes into the tributary or navigable water.

Generally, an attempt is made to negotiate a settlement which specifies treatment facilities to render the wastes harmless to the receiving waters. In the event a settlement cannot be reached, the Court is asked to totally stop the discharge.

Since the beginning of 1969, the Justice Department has filed more than 300

criminal cases seeking fines against polluters. In addition, we have filed more than 65 civil actions for injunctions.

The first civil injunction suit brought under the Refuse Act to abate pollution was filed against the Florida Power and Light Company to halt the discharge of heated water from its power generating plants into Biscayne Bay.

After the Federal judge ruled that the discharge of thermal waste is a violation of the Refuse Act, the utility company agreed to undertake a $30 million construction program to lower the temperature of its water discharge to a biologically acceptable level.

This case has resulted in voluntary compliance by promises of additional improvements to many power plants in operation or to be built throughout the United States.

10 Civil Cases

In mid-1970, the Justice Department filed 10 civil injunction cases to halt mercury pollution. Some of the companies sued were dumping as much as 300 pounds of mercury a day into rivers. One of the plants sued, closed down, and the other nine immediately reduced their mercury discharge to less than half a pound a day. Forty other plants discharging mercury voluntarily cut back their emissions to a fraction of a pound.

Thus, in a period of about six months, we virtually eliminated the hazard that faced the country from the continual dumping of mercury into bodies of water. We have not eliminated the problem caused by the mercury already in the water, but we brought to a virtual halt any additional pollution.

We have achieved a similar solution to the discharge of sulfite wastes in Washington State with the agreement of the large ITT-Rayonier complex to install upwards of $20 million of pollution control equipment.

We have also vigorously enforced the Refuse Act against companies that discharge toxic and hazardous substances such as cyanide, phenol, chromes and lead, into rivers and streams. The first case to go to trial involving such discharges was against the Armco Steel Corporation on the Houston Ship Channel in Texas. In that case, the District Court held, in September, 1971, that the company's toxic discharges should be stopped forthwith.

". . . all industries which discharge any waste into navigable waters or their tributaries must apply for a permit to do so. . ."

". . . the interest and enthusiasm of young people will continue to be a primary factor in our campaign for a clean environment."

Using Refuse Act

The three United States Attorneys, whose districts cover the New York waterfront, are also using the Refuse Act to clean up the New York Harbor and other waterways in their areas.

Of special interest to citizens is the provision of the Refuse Act authorizing payment of half of the fines imposed on polluters to persons who provide information leading to a conviction. Courts have authorized such payments in recent years.

And, through the use of still another Federal law, the Justice Department prosecuted several oil companies for failing to install safety devices on wells located in the Gulf of Mexico, which resulted in the leakage of thousands of barrels of oil off the coast of Louisiana. The companies paid fines totaling more than $2.25 million.

The Department of Justice will continue and intensify its efforts to enforce Federal anti-pollution laws, but every segment of our society must share in the responsibility for improving the quality of our water and air.

The full resources of States and localities must be brought to bear on this problem. And, in a Nation where governmental power is conferred by the people, the interest and enthusiasm of young people will continue to be a primary factor in our campaign for a clean environment.

ADDED RESPONSIBILITIES SLATED FOR PACOM

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economic, social and security interests.

Malaysia was set back in forward progress by the riots in 1969, but a repetition of these disturbances is unlikely. Despite Communist efforts to exploit racial unrest, the anniversary of the 1969 riots passed without incident. Nevertheless, conditions in the country are still ripe for Communist subversion.

Communist-inspired trouble in Singapore would imperil freedom of passage through the Malacca Straits, thereby jeopardizing imports of petroleum so necessary for the industry and maritime trade of the area. The new accord between Britain, Australia and New Zealand provides for continued defense arrangements to protect Singapore and Malaysia. It is significant that Britain will continue to keep a military force in Southeast Asia to help maintain the peace of the region.

Suffering from a stagnant economy, Burma also has a problem with insurgent control of large areas of the country. Chinese Communist aid to these insurgents has worsened an already bad situation. Chinese goals in this Asian country may be to connect a road system with the Burmese system which would open new avenues of approach to Thailand and Laos. The next 12 months will determine the success of Red Chinese intervention in the affairs of Burma.

Making Progress

Another area in which insurgents are aided and abetted by Peking is the north and Northeast of Thailand. The Royal Thai government is making progress in meeting this threat with the return of troops from Vietnam.

In Vietnam, the enemy's capabilities have declined steadily since President Nixon's decision to move into Cambodia to deny the enemy his use of previously inviolate sanctuary areas and lines of communication.

With the loss of Kompong Som, Hanoi was faced with two alternatives: 1. To significantly increase the materiel output down the panhandle lines of communication in Laos; or, 2. To drastically reduce his offensive operations in South Vietnam and Cambodia. He has been forced to pursue the latter course of action. He has been unable to put into Laos the levels of materiel that he was previously able to provide through the combination of Lao and Cambodian lines of communication.

Prior to the Cambodian incursion, the Ho Chi Minh Trail network supported only I and II Corps areas, with most support of III and IV Corps being transshipped from Kompong Som across Southern Cambodia. Today, the Ho Chi Minh Trail supports I and II Corps forces in the Republic of Vietnam (RVN), troops in the Laotian panhandle, troops in Northern Laos, troops in Cambodia, plus III and IV Corps in Vietnam, and the enemy is continuing to face increased logistical problems.

Additionally, the LAMSON operations into Cambodia this year created much havoc in the logistical operations of the enemy.

In Cambodia, Cambodian troops are taking the war to the enemy. "Regarding the future of Cambodia and Laos, President Nixon has said we are exploring 'methods through which neutrality of countries like Cambodia and Laos, which cannot possibly defend themselves,' will be 'guaranteed without the intervention of foreign forces.' In this regard, our efforts in South Vietnam are bearing fruit," the admiral said.

Ahead of Schedule

Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces will reach their maximum strength of approximately one million men well ahead of schedule. Six Vietnamese air force squadrons were activated ahead of schedule in Fiscal Year 1971 and three more accelerated activations are hoped for in FY 1972. New Vietnamese naval facilities have been constructed on schedule after all but a few naval activities were turned over to the Vietnamese Navy last year.

Pacification was greatly aided by successful operations in Cambodia and Laos. The blows to the enemy's efforts in Vietnam has coincided with the growth to maturity of territorial forces and People's Self Defense Forces.

The successful Vietnamization and pacification programs have permitted the disengagement and redeployment of U. S. forces in Vietnam. By Dec. 1, U. S. forces in South Vietnam will have been reduced from a level of 549,000 in 1969, to 184,000.

Despite our successes in Vietnam, however, the enemy still maintains a limited capability for offensive operations in conventional warfare as well as sapper, terrorist and guerrilla attacks on populated areas in South Vietnam and Cambodia. Increased enemy emphasis will probably be given to the development of a Communist infra-structure and the formation of an indigenous Communist force in Cambodia.

"The enemy is very concerned about the progress of the pacification and Vietnamization programs. Hanoi's objectives are still to wear down the resolve of the Free World, discredit the pacification program, disrupt the Vietnamization progress, and most importantly, to continue to exert pressure on the United States and world public opinion," the admiral stressed.

Developing Capability

Because the South Vietnamese are developing a capability for their own defense and because the enemy basic strategies have failed, President Nixon has reported to the American people that the enemy has not won, and cannot win, a military victory in the Republic of Vietnam.

One of the pillars of the Nixon Doctrine recognized and accepted by our allies is the principle of partnership and shared responsibility for peace and security.

This represents a change in U. S. foreign policy with a two-fold significance. First, there will be a continued U. S. leadership of the Free World, but a reduced American presence. Second, this change in policy will mean a saving in American lives and dollars.

Admiral McCain concluded "Our Nation must not be turned aside from its proper course in Southeast Asia. The pressures of some public frustrations with the war must not . . . cause our people to abandon what we have helped to win for the people of Southeast Asia. We must not initiate an abrupt, and consequential pull back of U. S. forces in Vietnam."

DRUG RATE DROPS

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be made for purely medical reasons. Dr. Wilbur found on his recent inspection trip to Southeast Asia that men going home with only four days or so in the program must be sent back as medical patients. Moreover, they are in a nervous, hung over state, causing problems for medical evacuation personnel. Conversely, the Navy men, who had spent 14 days under the detoxification program, went home in uniform, generally with higher morale, and some motivation and knowledge of Service-sponsored, job-training programs, such as Project Transition.

Extending Terms

As for extending the terms of military service for personnel who need longer term rehabilitation at Veterans Administration hospitals stateside, Dr. Wilbur said this requires new Congressional authority. He pointed out, this authority would be used sparingly and would be addressed to rehabilitating those who need another 30 days or so to cut the link with the drug culture. But Dr. Wilbur balanced this by saying "You cannot rehabilitate a man who doesn't want to kick the habit, stressing he would oppose more than one 30-day extension."

Only a few days before meeting with the Pentagon press corps, Dr. Wilbur told the Congress he needed more legal authority to meet the challenge of drug abuse in the armed forces.

He appeared before a special subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee in support of H.R. 9503, a "bill to authorize a treatment and rehabilitation program for drug dependent members of the armed forces and to permit treatment of drug-dependent former service members by the Veterans Administration or other responsible agencies."

Have Legal Authority

Dr. Wilbur testified that the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the Military Departments already have considerable legal authority to conduct treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent members, but added there were some identified areas where additional authority would contribute to greater effectiveness of DoD programs. The identified areas were:

—Expressed authority to order an individual to take an examination to determine drug dependency.

—Expressed authority to require an individual to undergo treatment for his condition, with or without his consent.

—Authority to retain an individual on active duty for a short period of time for treatment, including rehabilitation, even though his military Service commitment may expire during such a period of treatment.

—Authority for the Secretary of Defense to make exceptions to the lost-time provisions when such exceptions would further the purposes of the program.

—Entitlement for an individual to be treated at Veterans Administration facilities or other appropriate agencies for drug dependency, notwithstanding the character of his discharge.

—Assurance to individuals that no punitive action will be taken and that discharge will be under honorable conditions if an individual's only offense is drug dependency discovered as a result of examination or because he volunteered for treatment.

—Exclusion from strength ceilings of individuals who are being retained in the military service solely for treatment of their drug dependency.

In essence, the requested changes in the proposed legislation would give the force of law to current Department of Defense policy that was established July 7, 1971 by the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Would Grant Authority

In particular, the proposed legislation would grant the Secretary of Defense the authority to require any member of the armed forces on active duty, or on active duty for training, to be examined for the purpose of determining if the member is drug-dependent. Dr. Wilbur defined drug dependency as "a state of physical or psychic dependency, or both, arising from the use of a controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substance Act)."

He concluded by saying, the Department of Defense believes it is making great progress to control drug abuse problems but the provisions of the proposed bill (H.R. 9503) will permit the Defense Department to make drug programs even more effective.

FIVE-STAR RANK. General of the Army Omar N. Bradley is greeted at Carlisle Barracks (Pa.) by Major General Franklin M. Davis Jr., right, Commandant of the US Army War College. Gen. Bradley visited the Army War College in October to address the faculty and student body and hold a news conference at the Military History Research Collection which houses the General Omar N. Bradley Museum. Prior to visiting the Army War College, General Bradley had attended the annual reunion of the 12th Army Group Association in Washington. (U.S. Army Photo)

'White House Fellows' Offers Unique Opportunity

The White House Fellows program offers a unique career opportunity for the young man going places. It takes some going, too, for the young man to be among the 20 or so who are selected each year from industry and the military to serve as special assistants on the White House staff or with cabinet officers.

With both the opportunity and competition in mind, commanders are being reminded to regard the application and the nomination as a year-long affair. Commanders should be observing potential nominees all year long before the Dec. 1 deadline each year.

Of the 17 young men and women, between the ages of 23 and 36, who are White House Fellows during 1971-1972, five are military men (two Army lieutenant colonels, one Navy lieutenant commander, and two Air Force captains).

Forms Are Available

White House Fellows application and nomination forms are available each Sept. 1. Application and nomination deadlines are no later than Dec. 1. Interviews of regional finalists come in March with the Washington interview of national finalists in late May. Selection of the finalists comes within a matter of days following the national finals. Sept. 1 is the beginning of the year-long White House Fellowship.

Applications may be initiated either by the individual or by his organization. Official application and nomination forms (Bureau of Budget form 116-R0189) and full particulars may be obtained by writing to the President's Commission on White House Fellows, 1900 E. Street, N.W., Room 1308, Washington, D.C. 20415.

The White House Fellows program was started in 1964 with its avowed purpose of providing young men and women with first-hand experience in governing the Nation at the Seat-of-Government level. Since then, some 95 men and eight women have gone through the program.

Interests and Talents

The actual assignment depends on the individual, his interest and talents, but it will be made either on the White House Staff or with a cabinet officer, and all will serve as special assistants.

OFFICIAL VISITORS. John Davis Lodge, U.S. Ambassador to Argentina, right, asks a question of Rear Admiral Robert E. Adamson Jr., Commander, South Atlantic Force, aboard the guided missile frigate USS MacDonough while observing Unitas XII naval maneuvers in mid-October. As part of the maneuvers, Ambassador Lodge witnessed U.S. and Argentine destroyers defending three Argentine merchant ships from "attacks" by U.S. and Brazilian submarines. Adm. Adamson, who commanded Unitas XII, has his headquarters at San Juan, Puerto Rico.
(U.S. Navy Photo by PH1 John Francaville)

Those familar with the Washington special assistant realize the job is broad, indeed, including such diverse activities as speech writing, answering congressional inquiries, compiling special reports, reviewing proposed legislation, chairing meetings, spearheading projects and conducting briefings.

White House Fellows also are beneficiaries of a special educational program that brings them into informal seminars to meet prominent Americans in-and-out of government. Special field trips are also part of the program, including trips abroad to Europe, the Far East and places of interest at home.

Selection Criteria

The program is open to men and women of all occupations. Employes of the Federal Government are not eligible, **except for career personnel of the armed services.**

All applicants must:

—Be citizens of the United States;

—Be at least 23 years old, but not 36, by September of the year applying;

—Have demonstrated unusual ability, high moral character, outstanding motivation, and a broad capacity for leadership;

—Have shown dedication to the institutions of the United States.

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